Nouember 18. *Numb.* 17.

The Continuation of

our Newes, from the 4. to the 18. of this instant:

Containing amongst other things, these particulars.

A great ouerthrow giuen to the King of Persia by the Turkes.

A Letter written by the King of Sweden, being a second manifestation of his proceeding, & the reasons thereof, with seuerall passages concerning Germany, and of the Administrator of Hall, his preparation and successe in, and neere Magdenburg.

The valour and courage of the Protestants in Bohemia, in resisting the tyranny of the Imperialists ouer their conscience.

Some late passages of the King of Denmarke, and those of Hamborough, and of his good successe against the Hamburgers, and others.

LONDON,
Printed for *Nathaniell Butter*, and *Nicholas Bourne*. 1630.

THE CONTINVATION OF OVR WEEKELY NEWES.

A Proclamation published by the King of Sweden, in the Dukedome of Meckelburg.

GVSTAVVS ADOLPHVS by the grace of God, King of Sweden, &c. Be it knowne to all and euery one the Subiects, Inhabitants, Spirituall and Temporall Lords, Gentlemen, Citizens and Countreymen, of what condition soeuer, none except, of the Dukedome of Meckelburg, that we haue vnderstood with extreme admiration, and almost seene with astonishment, how, not a few of you haue most shamefully forsaken the Magistrates by God appointed ouer you, being your most ancient Princes, and lawfull hereditary Lords and Masters, Our deare Cousins, and Brothers, the Excellent, High, and Illustrious Princes, *Adolph Frederic*, and *Iohn Albrecht*, Brothers, Dukes of Meckelburg, &c, as soone as Generall *Walstein* assaulted them, with an Army against the lawes both of God and of Nations, against naturall right, and the Imperiall constitutions, and especially against the sworne ancient peace of Germany, without any iust cause, not considering,

ſidering, not withſtanding the expreſſe commandement of God, and your Oath and duty to the contrary, which did bind, (and ſhould haue kept you for euer truſty) vnto your ſaid Princes, and your owne Countrey: but more particularly, to the bleſſed Euangelicall Communion of Germany: whereby you haue moſt vilely offended others, and giuen them occaſion to doe the like: Yea, ſome of you haue entred into the ſeruice of the ſaid *Walſtein*, moſt forgetfull, and diſreſpecting of your ſaid Oath and duty, whereof your ſaid naturall and lawfull Princes neuer did diſmiſſe, nor acquit you. Now, for as much as we doe finde our ſelues bound and obliged by many reaſons, both to commiſerate, and to helpe the ſaid Princes, that are ſo neere in blood vnto vs, againſt ſo deteſtable and damnable vniuſt oppreſſions and violences, by the vndoubted aſſiſtance of Almighty God, and to extend our Chriſtian zeale ſo farre vnto them, that they may forthwith recouer fully what belongs vnto them: And whereas we, as a member of the Euangelicall Church, doe eſteeme it our duty to haue a watchfull eye for the preſeruation of the true ſauing Religion, beſides many other cauſes which are knowne to the world to moue vs to arme: and are now already (ſeeing we could obtaine no peace, nay no hope of any amiable accommodation from our enemies, vpon our manifold endeauours) here arriued in Meckelburg, by the happy getting of the paſſage of Rubnitz, with a ſtrong Army both of Horſe and Foote: Therefore we doe by vertue of theſe our Royall Letters, and with all gracious earneſtneſſe exhort you, and euery one of you, according to the duty of true, Chriſtian, honeſt, worthy, and valorous Subiects, preſently, and vpon ſight hereof, to returne vnto the party of your Princes, the ſaid Dukes of Meckelburg, as your Magiſtrates & Maſters appointed and ſet ouer you by God and Nature, and being well armed (according to your ability and duty) to appeare and come in our Campe, or to other our Troopes, where they are moſt commodious for

you,

you, either within, or neere this Dukedome, and withall, & likewise to persecute, imprison, bring to vs, assault, kill, or expell all such as haue, or pretend any command, title, or office vnder *Walstein*, or assist him and his in any manner, and vnder what colour soeuer: and to deale with them as with enemies and robbers of God, of his Church, and of your Country; omitting nothing what you owe by your dury. And whosoeuer of you shall not obey herein, but esteeme better, or preferre his life, goods and pleasures before his duty, honour, and saluation, those we intend to persecute & to punish without misse, with fire and sword, and to vse them worse then the said enemies, as faithlesse, periurous, and most disloyall Traytors, who are desertors of their Princes, & the greatest enemies to God, his Word, and Church: But to the obedient, we doe hereby royally and graciously offer our Royall protection, fauour, and grace. Giuen in our Royall Campe, in the chiefe quarter at Rubnitz, the 28. of September, *Anno. Dom.* 1630.

Extract of a Letter from Hamburg, the 22. of October, Stilo veteri. 1630.

The King of Sweden hath already taken diuers good places in Meckelburg, and lyeth now neere Rostock, but the Imperialists are very strong within. The Forces of the said King, which he left at the siege of Colberg, in Pomerania, shew great courage, and are in hope to get the said Towne shortly. There marched lately 8. strong Companies of Crabats, intending to relieue that place as they were commanded, but comming neere, before they were awares of it, they were so welcommed by the Swedish, that the most part was slaine, and the rest forced to saue themselues by flight.

The Imperiall Forces doe much encrease about the Country of Magdenburg, whereby the Administrators his Troopes are no more at such liberty to run the Country as they were before.

And concerning the Duke *Francis Charles* of Low-Saxony (that was last winter here in London) hauing taken three or foure Townes of no great strength, and intending to take the Castle at Ratzenburg from the Imperialists that lay in it, he was betrayed by his owne elder Brother *Augustus*, that was in the same Towne, who letting in secretly at night some Imperiall Forces, caused thereby all his Brothers men to be taken and vnarmed, and his brother the said Duke *Francis Charles* endeuouring to saue himselfe by flight, went in a Boate vpon the Elb: But the Imperialists hauing planted some Ordnance to hinder the going away of any Boate, gaue fire, and shot off the head of the Dukes Pilote, whereby the Duke was staid, and (as we are informed) taken prisoner, and so carried vp in the Country towards the Emperour. The Imperialists doe also daily encrease about Stoade, and in the Bishopricke Bremen, where they haue gathered all the Boates, to hinder any body to passe, and themselues haue past ouer the Riuer of Elb about 4000. men, intending (as we are informed) to fortifie and keepe all the passages that are betwixt Lubeck and Hamburg, whereby there is threatned a great dearth in those parts.

From Rome the 14. of September.

We learne from Spaine, that the same King hath caused the President of Mantua to vnderstand, that hee must depart thence, for there was no need of his presence any longer. The King also hath sent the West India President into Sivil, to see the vnlading of the Siluer Fleet: Some suppose it is by reason of some suspition concerning the distribution: other thinke, because the King intends to reserue the whole for himselfe, by reason of his extreme and vrgent present necessity.

From Venice the 17. of September.

It is confirmed from Constantinople that the Turke hath obtained victory against the Persians, and slaine of them about 30000. and taken prisoners 3000. of the same amongst

mongſt them their Lieutenant Generall. The Perſian King can neither be found aliue nor dead. Hereupon the Perſians, to draw the Turke to yeeld to a peace, doe proffer him the Citty Babylonia, and abundance of Silke. As yet is nothing concluded.

From Millan the 17. of September.

It is verified from Conſtantinople that the Ieſuites haue a long time importuned the Grand Lord, to grant a ſlaughter, and vtter extirpation of all the Greeke Chriſtians. The ſame was conſented by him the ſaid Great Turke, but there was no prefixed time preſcribed for the execution of the ſame. Wherefore theſe bloodthirſty wretches were at a certaine time and place aſſembled together, to reſolue when, and how this wicked enterprize ſhould be put in practice. When they were ſate in Counſell in this nature, ſuch terrible Thunder-claps, and dreadfull Lightnings fell from Heauen, that their miſchieuous intention was thereby fruſtrated. The Thunder and Lightning did caſt them downe one after another to the very ground, did fire and burne the very Cuſhions whereon they ſate, & put them all into no ſmall perplexity, feare, and aſtoniſhment. The Great Turke (who formerly had not willingly condeſcended to the cruell and bloody deſſeine) did openly profeſſe, that he did palpably perceiue that ſuch inhumane cruelty plotted againſt ſuch innocent harmeleſſe people, was altogether odious, abominable, & diſpleaſing to the Almighty. Whereupon he conſulted what ought to be done to the firſt brochers and inuentors of ſuch villany; and at laſt concluded and reſolued vpon, That ſuch Miſcreants ſhould be puniſhed with *Lex talionis*, that is, be ſerued with the ſame ſawce. It was ſo effected: for all thoſe perſons, that had a hand in this buſineſſe, as many as could be found out afterwards (being diſperſed) were beheaded and put to death.

From the Biſhopricke of Minden the 29. of September.

That which formerly you haue heard concerning the Maiden,

Maiden, and desire to be resolued therein: it is most certaine and true. The fourth day she lost her speech againe. She then receiued the holy Sacrament, and wept most bitterly: afterward she went from one roome and place to another, and did shew with signes vpon her fingers, that she should dye within 14. dayes. Which is verified from Wulffenbuttel to haue falne out according to her demonstration. She hath spoken most strange things, inditing and exhorting the people earnestly to serious repentance, to prayer, Christian duties, generally to the seruice and feare of God, for she said that great misery should befall those parts: Insomuch, that betweene Augusto and Galle, in the Country of Brunswick, vpon the Long Wiese, neere vnto Pethmar, should be seene a terrible fight held, that men should goe vp to the very knees in blood. After this should come a great mortality, and at last a peaceable and prosperous yeere. Which things, with many more she spake so elegantly, pathetically, and with such grace, that each one thought she was from her very Childhood brought vp vnto Eloquence; she was of about the age, betweene 17. and 18. yeeres.

From Regensburgh the 26. of September.

His Maiesty of Hungaria and Bohemia, within few daies arriued here with certaine Lords and other Attendants: all his seruants werre arriued in most sumptuous manner, as also his Coachman. It is reported, he doth intend to goe to Memminger, and other Citties to view them, and then returne backe againe hither.

It is now certaine that the Prince Elector of Saxony (but without the consent and approbation of his Imperiall Maiestie) doth set himselfe in open Armes, for the defence of his Country. All things here doe foretell and presage nothing but fearefull times of Warre and Combustion.

From Regensburgh the 6. of October.

Last Saturday did the Duke *Augustus Paltzgraue* by the Rhyne arriue here, and hath had audience with the Em-

rall

perour. We ſhall now ſhortly learne who ſhall be Generall for the enſuing War, as yet they are not agreed. It ſeemes there be diuers Competitors that ſtand for it.

Another from Regenburgh, concerning the reſolution of the Prince Elector of Saxony.

Whereas his Imperiall Maieſty, and the Princes of the Dyet haue ſent a ſpeedy Meſſenger againe to the Duke of Saxony, ſummoning him to appeare himſelfe in perſon, and ſo to yeeld his verdict and opinion for the reſoluing what courſe to take againſt the King of Sweden and other Enemies of the Empire, for the eſtabliſhing and furtherance of the publicke good:

This Meſſenger is returned backe with Letters to his Imperiall Maieſty from the ſaid Elector, and the Marquis of Brandenburgh, wherein they doe heauily complaine, that Germany within theſe 12. yeeres is ſo ſpoyled and deſtroyed, the Conſtitutions of the Empire weakned, the Peeres impoueriſhed and abuſed, the Liberties ſuppreſſed, that iuſt occaſion and cauſe was offered to forraigne Princes and Potentates to haue an inſight in the affaires of the Empire. Wherefore they for their parts doe deſire the aboliſhing of thoſe Edicts and Proclamations concerning matters of Religion: Otherwiſe if his Imperiall Maieſty, and the Princes and Peeres of the Dyet and Vnion did not ceaſe treating concerning matters of Religion, that they muſt not ſuppoſe that he and his adherents, and thoſe that are ioyned with him in Religion, will take in hand to defend and enſure them againſt all forraigne power and inuaſion. *From Old-Stattyn the 4. of October.*

Notwithſtanding, the Peeres and Inhabitants haue very importunately deſired his Maieſty of Sweden to beſiege, and labour to incorporate both the paſſages of Gartz, and Griffenhagen: Their requeſt was thus earneſt in this behalfe, to the end that the Country might be freed from the exceſſiue tyranny, burning, and pillaging, &c. The reaſon why his Maieſty hath not yeelded to their deſire as yet is,

 becauſe

becauſe he hath another weighty Enterprize in hand, to the which end he hath arreſted and ſtayed many Ships, and laden the ſame with Men, Munition, Victuals, Ordnance, and all neceſſaries. With this Fleet and Army he ſailed very lately hence (the wind being fauourable) he paſſed by Wolgaſt, and went to Straelzondt, where he will land his Army, and march to Mechlenburgh.

Before the departure of his Maieſty, came Letters to him from the 6. Electors, which Letters did anſwer vnto what his Maieſty formerly had written vnto them: whereupon they required his Maieſty to depart the Confines of the Empire, promiſing that they would vſe all meanes poſsible to obtaine a Peace: But his Maieſty not regarding, but altogether ſlighting their propoſitions, did notwithſtanding proceed, to proſecute his deſigne and enterprize, vnto which the Lord giue a bleſſed ſucceſſe.

The Imperialiſts being aduertiſed of the departure of his Maieſty of Sweden, fell vpon this Citty with all their poſſible force and might, and vpon the Sconces and other Forts, ſhouting, and crying, and making a fearefull noyſe: but they were ſo receiued at their comming, that they were commpelled to retire with the loſſe of many men.

This laſt weeke paſt, the Imperialiſts came with ſome Forces before Poſewaldt, which the King of Swedens Forces had taken and beſconced but 4. dayes before; they ſtrongly aſſaulted this place, and at laſt ſet the ſame on fire, inſomuch that thoſe within were not able to abide the heate, and therefore not ſufficiently defend themſelues, inſomuch that the Imperialiſts maſtered the ſame, and haue miſerably and cruely ſlaine Souldiers, Citizens, men, women, and children: they found in the ſame 14. Peeces of Ordnance, and other good commodities.

By reaſon that the peſtilence raignes hotly in Gartz among the Emperours Forces, they flye apace out of the Imperiall Army, vnto the Biſhop of Hall. The Generall Field-marſhall, Count *Torquato*, the Generall *Cerdacks*, and

and the Lord *Morando* are all of them lately deceaſed.

The Boores in Bohemia continue ſtill in their rebellion, and will not agree to any compoſition, nor be brought vnto any reformation. Thoſe that went to oppoſe and reſiſt them, are returned backe, by reaſon they found them ſo ſtrong and well ordered, armed, and vnited together.

Contents of a Letter written from the chiefe Quarter of the Adminiſtrator, at Ouerfurt.

Nicholas Becke chiefe Lieutenant of the Adminiſtrator of Hall, hath incorporated the whole Earldome of Ouerfurt againe, and brought the ſame into ſtate as formerly, and beſet the ſame with very able Horſe, and Footmen. The Adminiſtrator himſelfe is daily expected. Our Horſemen haue earneſtly laid in waite for Captaine *Hans van Caſſelen*, who went to leuy ſome Forces againſt vs; he had great quantity of moneys with him, alſo 10. Patents to leauy ſome other Companies, for the Commander, Generall *Becker*. They met with him at Artem, at the Dam, and there aſſaulted him; and ſince he would accept of no Quarter, they ſhot him, and kild him, with two other Commanders.

They haue alſo taken the Bagage and goods of the Generall *Olueltz*, which formerly were reſerued in the Fort *Manſvelt*. Alſo, the Ritmaſter *Eenhuyſen* was taken lately (accompanied with certaine braue Horſemen) by the Regiment of *Holok*, in which exploit they obtained very great booty, and haue kept him and his Company priſoners.

From Straesburgh the 4. of October.

In the Dukedome of Wurtenburgh are already taken aboue 8. Monaſteries and Cloiſters, the reſt will alſo ſhortly be diſpatched. There is no great ſtrength vſed, neither doe they meet with any great reſiſtance. All the moueables are taken away, and the buildings left empty; Men doe reſort hither and thither into diuers Biſhopricks.

From Halberſtadt the 29. of September.

The Biſhop of Halls Souldiers, as alſo thoſe of the City Maeghdenburgh commit great inſolencies, fly out day and night, fetch all things vnto them by hooke and crooke; Hereupon the Regiment of Generall *Hulikens*, with ſome other Forces, hath commanded to haue an eye to them. Laſt Wedneſday they encountred with them neere vnto Germers-leuco: on *Hulikens* ſide was ſlaine one Captaine, one Lieutenant, one Ritmaſter, and diuers other Officers, amongſt the reſt one *Ripenſteyn*, with many men more.

Thoſe of Magbdenburgh had ſome men in Ambuſh, ſo that they did greatly endamage the Imperialiſts. The Maeghdenburgers came not off without ſuſtaining great loſſe. Among thoſe that were ſlaine on this Biſhops ſide, were found 15. Citizens of Egelen. The Frontiers thereabouts betake themſelues to the Biſhops Forces, as alſo moſt of the Inhabitants thereabouts, doe flye with all their goods and Moueables into Maeghdenburgh.

The Forces about Wulffenbuttel doe begin to ſtay the Corne-waggons, which trauell toward Brunſwick. Now alſo comes tydings, that thoſe of Maeghdenburgh haue defeated and ſlaine the Crabates which were come into Wandſleuen.

From Brunſwicke the 4. of October.

The Imperialiſts in Wulffenbuttel doe begin to come vpon this City with great threatnings. They conuey away all the Corne which is in this Citty. The Commander himſelfe lately came hither, and requires a plaine Catagoricall anſwer, whether or no this Citty is reſolued to aduenture body and goods for the Emperour? he demaunds of them an act of aſſurance of their hand-writing, for confirmation of the ſame. Furthermore, that this Magiſtracy ſhall not ſuffer any Souldiers to be leauied for the Adminiſtrator and Biſhop of Hall. They therefore doe impriſon all thoſe Commanders that come hither for that purpoſe.

For

For the first point, it is resolued to make knowne the Proposition of the Emperours demaund vnto all Officers and Companies, and all manner of Trades. For the latter we did excuse our selues, insomuch as we could not as yet heare of any Forces were to be leuied.

From Hamb. the 5. of October.

Our Legate, who was dispatched to the Emperour is not as yet returned, so that we cannot tell whether his Imperiall Maiesty will vndertake the affaires of this Citty, yea, or no. In the meane time his Maiesty of Denmarke is Master of the Riuer Elue, he suffers all manner of Ships and Barkes to passe to and fro, but those that ascend the Riuer must pay toll, as much as the Hollandish Conuoy doth amount vnto. His Maiesty of Denmarke hath markt the Beacons with his owne marke, and set them vpon the drought. He causeth great paines to be taken about the Blockhouse which is raised in the Hauen S. *Margarita*, betweene the Steur and Gheluckstadt, where he will command the Riuer Elue. As soone as this worke is ended, his Maiesties great Ships will againe goe downe to Coppenhagen. The Magistracy of this Citty finding the charges excessiue and intolerable, haue cashierd most of their Ships and Men; neither will the Commonalty yeeld any more Contribution. It seemes that our (formerly stout) Mariners haue now lost their courage; for a while since, 5. of our Ships fled from two of the Kings Ships, not daring to resist them, or make shot against them. This day came tydings that his Maiesty is gone towards Rensburgh, to what end we doe not yet know. We vnderstand that a Dyet is to be kept there, to consult concerning the affaires betweene his Maiesty and this Citty. It should seeme that the Duke of Holsteyn is very diligent to further this place.

From Hamburgh the 10. of October.

Since his Maiesty of Sweden his departure from Stattyn, we haue not heard much newes: Onely we doe instantly receiue tydings, that his Maiesty of Swedens For-

ces which were leuied hereabouts, haue taken Lauwenbergh, Winsen, and Boitsenbergh, and that all the Imperialists haue yeelded themselues into the seruice of the King of Sweden. It is without question that Rostick and Wismar will be besieged, for his Maiesty hath taken with him all the Shallops that were at Straelsondt.

The Alliance betweene Sweden and Pomerania is now effected: Stattyn is to contribute very shortly 50000. Ryxdollers, and the wole Country 50000. more. They haue consented to yeeld the King for water, poundage 3. and a helfe *per Centum*.

From Leypsich the 5. of October.

We vnderstand from Berlyn, that certaine Physicians are to goe to the Emperours Army neere vnto Gartz, to cure the Field-marshall *Torquato*, who lyes deadly sicke.

We are certified that his Maiesty of Sweden is gone to Mechelenburgh with those Forces, which from Stattyn he conducted with them, to besiege the passages to Triptau, in that Dukedome. Newly comes tydings that his Maiesty hath taken Colburgh.

From the Emperours Army is written, that certaine 100. Crabates roamd before the Swedish Army, 1000. of the Swedish Forces drew forth vpon them, the Crabates made shew as if they would flie, whereupon the Swedish did prosecute them the more earnestly: but they were so surprized by the Crabates, and other of the Imperiall Forces which lay in Ambush, that they were constrained to retire with great losse, of 500. Horse, and two Ritmasters, and the chiefe Lieutenant imprisonned.

From Bergen ap Zoom the 5. of October.

By reason the Dunkerkes are very strong at Sea, being 27. of them in number, those of Sealand haue sent diuers men of Warre against them.

The Dunkerkes daily doe much hurt at Sea, they haue lately taken a Ship comming from Saint *Malo*, richly laden, and well mounted with 10. Peeces of Ordnance,

and

and 4. or 5. more they tooke in the Maza going from England. One Dunkerke among the reſt did a notable exploit, he met with one ſayling to Nantes with great ſtore of *Aqua vitæ*. This Dunkerker proffered to conuoy him thither, being (as he counterfeited) a States Man of War, he put forth a Flag of Rotterdam: hauing ſailed with him one whole day, he inuited the Shipper aboord the next day, and feaſted him. This Maſter of the Ship preſented vnto the Dunkerke a Rundlet of *Aqua vitæ*, and whileſt they were making merry together, the Dunkerke tooke him priſoner, and cauſed him to write to the Pilot for more *Aqua vitæ* with the Boat which was full of men. So they tooke occaſion to boord the Ship, and brought the ſame into Dunkerke.

We vnderſtand that the Princeſſe of Orange hath in ſome meaſure recouered her health at Spa: ſhe is now at the Bath at Aken; ſhe is not long to remaine there, but is very ſhortly expected in the Hage.

The Dunkerkes thought to haue made a ſnatch at the Muſcouian Ships, but fell ſhort: betweene 40. and 50. of the ſame were lately ſafely brought into Enchuyſen.

This weeke were two priſoners apprehended at Rotterdam, which were falſe Coiners, a man and a woman. The Coine which they counterfeited was Scottiſh nine pences. Engliſh ſixe pences, and halfe Spaniſh Reals, of 24 Stiuers.

The Paſtor *Iohn Otten* of the vpper Church at Embrike hath lately beene examined: he hath confeſſed his treaſon plotted againſt Schenck-ſconce, and what he had written to *Graue Hendricke vanden Bergh* to that purpoſe. At firſt he would not confeſſe or produce any of his Confederates: but afterwards being rackt, he named diuers, and demonſtrated how this exploit ſhould haue beene put in execution.

A certaine Ship belonging to the Weſt-India Company, met with a Spaniſh Carauell, and brought the ſame

into

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into Holland, the ſame was laden with theſe Commodities.

18000. Buck-hides.
5. Elephants teeth,
2. Pound and one hallfe Ambigriſe.
1. Great ſiluer platter.
207. Spaniſh Reals of 8.
2600. Pounds Talck.
750. Oxe hides.
94. Spaniſh leather hides dreſt.
1. Bag of vnknowne goods.
2. Barrels of Sugar.
136. Teſtoens.

There is a Conſpiracy diſcoued at Bommell, one of the Traytors is taken priſoner, who hath confeſſed that he had ſounded the Moat, and giuen intelligence thereof vnto the Enemy.

Letters of Liccorne make mention that thoſe of Argiers, and Tunis will not enter fartheer into Alliance with the States, nor make peace with them. Their Forts made ſhot at Captaine *Cleuter*, who rode vpon thoſe Coaſts, who anſwered them againe, which being heard in Argiers, they preſently ranne out into the Sea after Captaine *Cleuter* at laſt, 30. Ships of them in number, inſomuch that he had much adoe to eſcape.

FINIS.